THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, & GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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Peach & Apple

BRANDY

For Sale by the barrel.

E. W. Rootes.

Richmond, Dec. 21, 1801.

SPORTS OF THE TURF!

THE NEW-MARKET

SPRING RACES

Will commence on ~~Tuesday~~ Wednesday the 21st of April, and continue four days.

FIRST day, a Sweepstakes, by three year old colts and fillies, carrying each 86lbs. two mile heats, entrance One Hundred Dollars, half forfeit. This subscription will be kept open until the first day of April, and no longer. Entries to be made by letter or personal application to the subscriber. Should more than six start, the entrance money of the second best will be returned.

Second day, a purse of 400 dollars will be run for, four mile heats, entrance 30 dollars. Weights as heretofore established.

Third day, a purse of 200 dollars will be run for, two mile heats, entrance 15 dollars.

And the fourth day, a Sweepstakes, by three and four years old colts and fillies, the former carrying 86lb. and the latter 100lb. two mile heats, entrance 100 dollars. This subscription will be closed the evening of the third day's race; and if five or more nags start, the entrance money of the second best will be returned.

Good stables and litter furnished to race horses GRATIS.

STIRLING GARY,
Keeper of the Course.

January 26, 1802.

THE Subscriber having taken the above Course for two years, has furnished himself with good beds, as well as stables, together with ostlers and servants of a proper character, and liquors of a superior quality. He flatters himself from his experience, and a desire to please, in the above business, to give general and complete satisfaction.

Dinners, either private or public, to be had on the shortest notice. S. G.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of the United States, for the 4th Circuit in the Eastern Virginia District, bearing date the 6th day of December, 1801, in favor of Stansbury & Haydock, against John Segar,

WILL BE SOLD,

For ready money, to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 27th day of this month,

A HALF ACRE

Lot of Land,

With a two story House thereon,

LYING in the town of Dumfries, in the county of King and Queen, which Lot is known in the plan of said town by No. 25, with the Appurtenances thereunto belonging, the property of the said John Segar, to satisfy Stansbury & Haydock, one thousand and one dollars, with interest thereon, to be computed after the rate of five per centum per annum from the 27th day of October, 1796, till payment, and the costs of suit, together with the expences attending the sale.

BEN. MOSBY, Commissioner.

February 2, 1802. 3w.

P. S. The Sale will take place on the premises between the hours of 12 and 2 o'Clock.

STOLEN

Out of room No. 6, at the Eagle-Tavern,

A TRUNK,

THE property of William Newman, containing sundry articles of clothing and some letters and papers, among them was a BOND of James Welch to General Mathews and John Lovett, for one hundred and twenty odd pounds. Some of the cloathes have been recovered, but the bond has not. All persons are cautioned against receiving or passing the bond, and a handsome reward will be paid to any person who shall deliver the same at the Eagle-Tavern.

Richmond, Feb. 2d, 1802. (3w)

A GARDENER,

WHO has been regularly bred to the business in Europe, and who has been employed in this country for some years, offers his services to any gentleman who may be in want of a person to superintend his garden. Of his ability and character he can give sufficient satisfaction. Letters addressed to A. R. to be left at this Post-Office, will be immediately attended to.

Richmond, Feb. 2, 1802.

VIRGINIA:

In the High Court of Chancery.

Between

DAVID ROSS, Plaintiff,

And

JOHN OLD, Defendant,

THIS cause came on the twenty-sixth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one, to be heard on the bill, answer, exhibits and examinations of witnesses, and was argued by counsel; on consideration whereof the court doth adjudge and decree: unless the defendant do on or before the twenty-sixth day of November next, pay unto the plaintiff, two hundred and sixty seven pounds, thirteen shillings and ten pence, of current money of Virginia, with interest thereupon to be computed after the rate of five per centum per annum, from the twenty third day of April, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, until payment and the cost expended by the plaintiff, in the prosecution of this suit: that the said defendant and his heirs, and all persons claiming under him, be from thenceforth barred and foreclosed of all equity and right, to redeem the several tracts or parcels of land mentioned in the indenture of mortgage, among the exhibits made the twenty third day of April, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, between John Old of the one part, and David Ross of the other part: and in case of default in the payment of the said principal money, interests and costs, at the time aforesaid, that David S. Garland, John Wyatt, George Dillard and John Christian, or any two of them, after giving three weeks previous notice, in one or more of the Richmond newspapers, do expose to public sale, by auction, for ready money, the lands in the said indenture mentioned and out of the proceeds of such sale, pay unto the plaintiff, the said principal money, interests and costs, and the surplus, if any after deducting the expences attending the sale, pay unto the defendant, and make report thereof to the court.

A Copy—Teste

PETER TINSLEY.

Plaintiffs costs clerk and sheriffs fees,	Dols.	Cts.
	16	97
Lawyers fee and tax,	17	66
	34	63

IN obedience to the foregoing decree, we will sell, at public sale, at Amherst court house, for ready money, on the 15th day of March next, (it being court day) the Lands in the said decree referred unto, which we find by the Mortgage to be 130 acres more or less, in the great bent of James River, Amherst county, purchased by the said John Old, from George Hilton; also another piece or parcel of Land, containing five acres, commonly called the Mine-Bank, purchased from said George Hilton. This Land was intended, as we are informed by the said John Old, for erecting a furnace for making iron, for which purpose it is tho't to be well adapted. The said mortgage also conveys all the entries made by said Old, joining the said land, which will be sold at the same time and place.

David S. Garland,
George Dillard,
John Christian.

January [illegible] td

BY virtue of two decrees of the worshipful court of Henrico county, WILL BE SOLD, on the premises, on the 10th day of this month,

2 Tracts of Land,

Late the property of William Allen and William G. Allen, situate a few miles below the city of Richmond, on the lower road leading from the said city to Bottom's Bridge, and containing each between two hundred and three hundred acres. The [illegible] formerly composed the tract on which Col. Philip Barbour resided. The terms of sale will be one third cash, a credit of twelve months will be given for one other third, and two years for the remainder, to bear interest from the date if not punctually paid, and a deed of trust will be required to secure the purchase payments.

SMITH BLAKEY, Commissioner.

February 2, 1802. 3t.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the house of Mrs. Howlett, about 2 miles from Manchester, on the road leading to Petersham, on the 18th instant,

A BAY MARE,

about 5 feet high, with a switch tail, shod all round, trots and gallops, no marks recollected; about 12 years old. Whoever will deliver the said mare to me in Powhatan county, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable expences paid.

John Povall.

January 23th, 1802.

SENATE OF THE *UNITED STATES.*

Thursday, January 14.

DEBATE

On Mr. Brackenridge's motion to repeal the act passed last session for a new organization of the JUDICIARY SYSTEM.

CONTINUED.

Mr. BALDWIN, of Georgia, observed, that in the seat with which he had been honored by the Senate during the preceding part of this debate, his duty had obliged him to pay particular attention to gentlemen who rose to offer their opinions: he had felt himself pleased and instructed by one of the most luminous discussions, in both views of the question, that he had ever witnessed, which he hoped and trusted would guide the Senate to a useful and proper result. In this late stage of the debates it could not be expected of him to be able to contribute any thing new or important: but as gentlemen had so generally thought proper to express their opinions, he would not withhold a public declaration of his own.

He thought the range of this question and the field of argument had been made more extensive than strictly related to the question; but they might be useful in leading to a final determination on the subject of the resolution now under consideration. The remarks that had been made of improper motives and designs, on the one side and on the other, either that there was an intention to urge forward the powers of the government, till it was carried altogether beyond its principles, or that there was an inveterate system of opposition to it, which fought nothing less than its overthrow, he should take no notice of, as they had already been extended farther than he had wished. His respect for worthy gentlemen, with the greater part of whom he had so long laboured in our public councils, his respect for the people whom they represented, and for the state legislatures who had on this occasion preferred them to their fellow citizens, it is to be presumed, from full experience of their talents and virtues, forbade him to entertain any doubt of their desire to promote the best interests of their country, and to preserve our excellent constitution which they are all sworn to support. If at any time observations different from these escaped him, he hoped they would be considered as the suggestions of his own infirmity, and not the result of deliberate reflection. His own general opinion on such subjects was, that it is the nature of all delegated power to increase; it has been very aptly said, to be like the screw in mechanics; it holds all it gains, and every turn gives a fu[illegible] accumulating, [illegible] becomes absolutely insupport[illegible] and the [illegible] in ruins in a [illegible] The [illegible] following eagle eyed [illegible] sometimes in dreadful succession. That this was the tendency of society, he thought appeared in some measure, from our [illegible] things, whether viewed in [illegible] state or federal government. In general of them had attained considerable advances in this country. He knew of none of [illegible] declined. Though he hoped and trusted, that this fatal progression would be slower in our country, than it had ever been before on the face of the earth, and that it would allow to us many ages of great political happiness, yet he did not expect it would be found in the end, to be an excepion to his general remark. He alluded to several in the federal government, and observed generally, that as we were now in the 13th year under the present constitution, as we had been thirteen years under the old system of the articles of confederation, he thought it useful in our reflections to make a comparison between them: during the first period of thirteen years the federal government, as it was called, possessed neither legislative nor judicial power, nor any revenue at all; they were not able even to form their own body by compelling the attendance of their members; they attended or were absent as they pleased. Their ideas of the encroachments that it was necessary to make on the powers that were then in the possession of the state governments, appeared to have been very different from ours; they carried on a long and obstinate war, and as they supposed had nearly finished a settlement of their accounts; and yet there was much less complaint of a want of power, uneasiness and struggles for more, at the close of that first period of thirteen years, than at the present time. He should not enlarge on this view of the subject; when he saw that he was speaking in the assembly of the most ancient statesmen of our country, he knew that though he barely glanced at the ideas, their own recollections would present them in all their extent. The observations that had been before made by gentlemen on this view, had been so general, that he could only meet and qualify them by other general observations: he thought they did not furnish a foundation to apprehend an overthrow of the government.

The resolution now under consideration, proposes to reconsider and repeal the new judiciary law passed last session; it does not follow, that this is an effort of a general plan of destruction, as applied to our federal government: all public bodies must at some times review their own proceedings; while the maxim remains true that it is the lot of human nature to err, this must be the case;—parliamentary assemblies have provisions for reconsidering their questions, and courts of justice for granting new trials.

The first and most natural source of argument that presents itself on such occasions is, the circumstances in which the act took place; to enquire whether there was any surprize or unfairness, not according to principle and customary form. Gentlemen have had the candor several times to acknowledge, and it was very fresh in his own recollection, that this was the case on the passage of the law, which the motion proposes to repeal; that it was verily believed at the time not to possess an actual majority of the votes of the other house, and therefore every proposed amendment was rejected by its friends in the Senate, as they did not consider it safe to send it back open to any question to the house of representatives. He instanced the proposed amendment to strike out Bairdstown, the place fixed by the law for the court in Kentucky, which was acknowledged to be a proper [illegible] and afterwards introduced [illegible] a supplemental law; he said [illegible] was brought into [illegible] ing under an [illegible] that the law never did [illegible] as law, an actual [illegible] according to the rules [illegible] and of the constitution [illegible] read the rule of the Senate [illegible] which forbids a second motion on a question where he [illegible] a clause in sect. 6, art. 1, of the constitution, which prohibits a [illegible] representative from making [illegible] he held N. Carolina [illegible] the referring [illegible] to the fairest principle in the [illegible] gation of truth, that a person's [illegible] tion of a common matter of fact [illegible] question of a few shillings [illegible] could not be relied on, if he believed a remote interest in the result of it. He hoped his assurances would be accepted, that he did not make these remarks to excite any unpleasant sensations; he wished to avoid them; he touched them as slightly as he could, giving them their proper place in the argument; he was sensible they did not prove that law to be a bad one; but they formed the first and the strongest reason why the subject should be reconsidered, which was the main object of the present motion; for it was open to all amendments in its progress.

Another obvious source of argument, he said, on this question of repeal, is the comparative merit between this new judiciary law, and the old one, which will be restored, if this is repealed, with such other provisions as may be thought necessary. The whole of the discussion at the last session was on this ground; it is familiar to us all; it was then ample and convincing, so as to produce the effect which has been acknowledged; no doubt it would do the same if repeated at this time; it is to be presumed the effect of it is not lost; to pursue it in all its detail on this occasion would make the discussion altogether too prolix and tedious.—There were, however, two or three points in the comparison, he begged leave a little to dwell upon. 1. In taking a general look at the two systems, the strongest point of distinction which seizes the first view, is that in the old system; the same judges hold the supreme court here, and a court in each of the states, with the exception of the states over the mountains; in the new system, now proposed to be repealed, this is not the case; the courts in the several states are held by different judges. This had ever appeared to him a radical and vital failure in the new system; it deprives the judges of the opportunity of a full knowledge of local laws and usages, and destroys the possibility of uniformity: it is also a main artery of healthful circulation in the body politic. In giving a satisfactory administration of a government over a country of this vast extent, the great object must be to avoid the necessity of dragging the people from the remote extremes, the distance of thousands of miles, to the seat of our government, or far from their homes, where they cannot have the usual advantages in courts of justice. While two of the judges of the supreme court held a court in each state, this was almost entirely avoided, except in some of the largest states. The suits were determined at the first court; at the second court the judges were considered as bringing the sense of the supreme court on the subject; it seemed to give as satisfactory a conclusion to the business as if the parties had been themselves before the supreme court. Though gentlemen all appear to submit to the force of this argument, yet they suppose they defeat it by the vague [illegible] general declamation that experience has proved it to be impracticable; that we shall have no more venerable judges; that men must be appointed [illegible] their ages rather than [illegible] dom, &c. He supposed [illegible] had determined no [illegible] venerable judges [illegible] [illegible] governor [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] more business from the state courts to the federal courts. When gentlemen talk of expediency, may they not be asked, what is the expediency of that measure? Will it make a more convenient and complete organization? When they talk of ex-

rying juſtice to the door of every men, may they not be aſked whether that is moſt perfectly carrying juſtice to the door of every man? His ſituation in the former part of the debate was ſuch, that his duty would not permit him to take notes of what was then ſaid, but if he had the arguments of gentlemen on this head before him, he ſhould be pleaſed in applying it to every one of them to ſee how they would appear to defeat themſelves by the application of this principle. This, ſaid he, goes directly to the great defect in the theory of federal government, which has at all times given uneaſy apprehenſions to its beſt friends reſpecting the final ſucceſs of this vaſt and benevolent experiment in government.—The idea of a continent uniting under a general government, which ſhould ſettle general regulations, and do away the moſt common cauſes of war, is not a thought ſo much out of the ordinary ſubjects of reflection as to require any inventive or profound genius to call it into view. It is readily conceived that the eaſtern continent, as well as this weſtern, might have often reflected on the practicability of the vaſt experiment; and the great diſcouragement which has probably prevented it, has been that the immenſe and unwieldly enginery which would be neceſſary to carry it, to adminiſter its laws, and manage its money tranſactions, with tolerable intelligence and fidelity, and keep up the great vital circulation, is not within the compaſs of human faculties and endowments. If ours fails it will be from that cauſe; its wiſeſt and beſt friends appear always to have been aware of it, and therefore have, as far as poſſible, directed it to a few great and general regulations, which ſeemed indiſpenſible, and which were leaſt difficult in their operation; but that it ſhould be put to ordinary buſineſs, then well done by ſtates, as though in its nature better ſuited to it than ordinary governments, had always appeared to him to be the moſt unpromiſing direction that could be given to it. He conſidered that as the ſtrongeſt poſſible objection to the new judiciary law, now propoſed to be repealed, that it was unneceſſarily drawing the buſineſs from the ſtates, where it was as well lodged, and probably as well conducted as in any government on earth, to the federal eſtabliſhment, where, if it were poſſible to conduct it at all, it was not poſſible to conduct it ſo well and ſo much to the ſatisfaction of the people, for whom alone governments are inſtituted.

The 3d ſource of argument which he ſhould notice was the document No. 8, ſent by the executive, As this had already been the principal topic of argument to ſeveral gentlemen & had been placed in ſo irreſiſtible a point of view, in ſupport of the propoſed reſolution, he ſhould add but few words upon it. It is ſaid the document is incorrect; it is ſufficiently correct for all the purpoſes of the argument, which depends not on there being three or four more or leſs ſuits in a particular place, but to ſhew that the old judiciary ſyſtem was perfectly ſufficient for all the buſineſs, and that the buſineſs was actually decreaſing when the ſyſtem was extended. To this the document is perfectly ſufficient and concluſive. On this it has been obſerved, that there being but little buſineſs and that decreaſing, is ſo far from being an objection to the ſyſtem, that it is the beſt argument in its favor; but this proves the perfection of the old judiciary ſyſtem, which was the cauſe of it, and is now propoſed to be reſtored, and not of the new which is yet ſcarcely got into operation. If the decreaſe of buſineſs proved the neceſſity of the further extent of the ſyſtem, in the new judiciary law, the continuing to decreaſe, which appears ſince that time, proves that the ſyſtem ought now to be ſtill further extended.

Mr. B. ſaid he would proceed to ſubmit a few remarks on the view that had been taken of the ſubject in its relation to the conſtitution. It ſeems this part of the conſtitution is conſidered as capable of different meanings, and from ſo many different opinions expreſſed upon it, he had no doubt it was the caſe. Although governments of written laws, and written conſtitutions are undoubtedly a great and invaluable ſecurity to the regular adminiſtration of public affairs, yet it muſt be acknowledged that, like every thing human, they are imperfect; they clearly define and ſettle many things which would otherwiſe be afloat; but they do not ſettle every thing; queſtions will ariſe in adminiſtering them, which occaſion honeſt doubts. When a new law is paſſed, the moſt upright and enlightened courts require a length of time to ſettle the practical queſtions under it, and to give definite meaning and preciſion to all its parts. This muſt be more likely to occur in written conſtitutions, which embrace ſuch a variety of importan ſubjects, generally in a very ſmall compaſs. Many queſtions of this kind have already been ſo far ſettled by practice on our conſtitution, that they have rarely been ſtirred of late. Thoſe occaſions had been repreſented at the time, as very threatening to the government; congreſs was then nearly equally divided upon them, and they did not in the end prove ſo diſaſtrous as had been predicted; they had generally terminated in favor of the ſtrict, rather than the literal conſtruction of the inſtrument, not to make the words cover the moſt that they poſſibly could. It had been contended in the early years of the government, repeatedly, and with much earneſtneſs, that the preamble of the conſtitution was a grant of powers, and when a meaſure was propoſed, if it could be ſhewn to have a tendency "to form a more perfect union, eſtabliſh juſtice, inſure domeſtic tranquility," &c. it was conſtitutional; the words "general welfare" in art. 1, ſect. 8, had been often urged for the ſame purpoſe, and as authorizing congreſs to build manufacturing towns, a national univerſity, and to carry on any pecuniary enterprizes, with the public money; deliberate practice ſeems for many years to have ſettled the conſtruction that thoſe words ſhould not be conſidered as a diſtinct grant of power, but a limitation of the power granted in the former part of the article to lay and collect taxes, &c. He inſtanced alſo the power of the preſident to remove officers, and ſeveral others to the ſame effect. It was ſome reward, he ſaid, for the trouble they had had on ſimilar occaſions, that the greater parts appeared now to be ſettled, as ſuch inſtances occurred much leſs frequently than formerly: the one which now preſents itſelf is new; he expreſſed his confidence that a reſult as proper and ſatisfactory would take place on this as on former occaſions.

He believed there were ſeveral points of this nature in relation to the judiciary on which the other departments of the government conſider themſelves as yet to have ſettled no practice, on which he obſerved generally, that if it had been intended to convey thoſe diſtinguiſhing powers which have lately been claimed in their favor, it might naturally have been expected that it would have been done in very conſpicuous characters, and not left to be obſcurely explored by conſtruction, not enlightened by the leaſt recollection from any body, of a ſubject and an occaſion certainly of the moſt impreſſive kind, and ſo little likely to have been forgotten. He ſaid, the extent that is now claimed to thoſe words in art. 3, ſec. 1. "That the judges ſhould hold their offices during good behaviour," was greater than he had before contemplated. His own judgment adopted the conſtruction that had been given by ſeveral gentlemen who ſupported the reſolution, and which they had illuſtrated ſo much at large and ſo ably ſupported, that he ſhould add but few words upon it. The phraſe creating or eſtabliſhing office is familiar in our conſtitution & laws, and may be done by the conſtitution or by the legiſlature; its attributes are like the ordinary attributes of legiſlation, to be conducted as the wiſdom of the legiſlature and the circumſtances of the country may direct. Office in its original uſe is ſynonymous with duty. When the ſyſtem of duties is ſo particularly defined and preſcribed, by the conſtitution, that the functionary is able to go on in the diſcharge of the duties, the office is created or eſtabliſhed by the conſtitution; when this is done by law it is ſaid to be created or eſtabliſhed by law; the firſt may be of equal duration with the Conſtitution; when it is created by law it may be of equal duration with the law, but in neither caſe can it be of longer duration; to ſuppoſe it, appeared to him to be abſurd. When it is ſaid, "the judges ſhall hold their offices during good behaviour," the firſt and obvious meaning is, that it ſhould be theirs during life, or as long as there was ſuch an office, unleſs they reſigned or were removed for miſbehavior, that it ſhould not be taken from them to be given to another. In ſuch queſtions of conſtruction as to the meaning of words and phraſes, it is very difficult to prove that they muſt mean preciſely this and nothing elſe; it was ſatisfactory to him that this conſtruction fully ſatisfies the meaning of the words; without doing violence to the other parts of the inſtrument, it does not interfere with and deſtroy the words which give the legiſlative power to Congreſs. It is known that the importance of the integrity of legiſlative power, which is ſometimes ſpoken of under the expreſſion, omnipotence of parliament, is at leaſt as favorite a part of the theory which we have been moſt in the habit of conſulting, as the independence of judges, particularly in the extent which it is now propoſed to give it. This clauſe is ſpeaking of the tenure of the office and not of the exiſtence of the office, that had been aptly diſpoſed of in that part of the inſtrument, which is on that ſubject, and is to be ſought for among the legiſlative powers and prohibitions of power.

On the tenure of office the conſtitution ſays, the preſident ſhall hold his office for four years, ſenators for ſix years, &c. judges during good behavior.

All theſe ſuppoſe the office to be in exiſtence, but are not deſigned to authoriſe the functionaries to hold over beyond that period, or to affect the power which is given to change thoſe inſtruments. The judges ſhall have the higheſt poſſible tenure, they ſhall hold their offices as long as the conſtitution of the country and the conſtitution of their offices exiſt, if they behave well. He could not conſider the conſtitution as contemplating their ſurviving or holding beyond the exiſtence of the conſtitution of the country, or the conſtitution of their office. It would be a very ſtrained conſtruction to conſider that as intended. It would alſo be a very uſeleſs one; it goes to prevent the legiſlature from the right to make laws on the ſubject, as the circumſtances may require, without which he did not ſee how the government could be carried on, and yet does not ſecure the judges from intolerable perſecutions and oppreſſions by thoſe laws; in ſhort it does all the harm and does no good.

The more violent partizans of this theory of independence of judges ſay that our conſtruction deſtroys the principle altogether, that the conſtitution might as well have ſaid nothing, that it leaves the judges entirely at the mercy of the legiſlature. This is arguing from the abuſe of power, and ought not to be admitted; it is not to be preſumed that when a conſtitution or a judiciary ſyſtem is well adapted to the circumſtances of the country, and gives ſatisfaction to the people, that it will be lightly changed or altered, or that it can be put down or deſtroyed merely to get rid of the officers; they may abuſe any other article of power to as great exceſs; they might preſcribe intolerable duties, as has been obſerved, and thus oblige the judges to reſign, &c. He would not pretend to deny but that theſe words might be taken in a more extenſive ſenſe, but he thought this the moſt natural, and ſufficient to ſatisfy them, and that there are not many pages in the conſtitution in which as probable and promiſing a criticiſm, as the one that has been made on this occaſion, might not be taken and introduced to diſturb and unſettle our practice. It is to be recollected that this theory of the independence of judges has already been carried by us farther than any body elſe has carried it, in placing them beyond the reach of removal, on the joint addreſs of both branches of the legiſlature; he was not convinced that any ſo important effects had flowed from it, or that experience had as yet determined any thing ſo certain and encouraging on this theory, as at this time, to warrant a further extenſion of it by conſtruction.

Another meaning which has been given to the words is, that the legiſlative power on this ſubject ſhall remain entire, to inſtitute and ſhape the courts as they may think proper, with the one exception, that "there muſt be one ſupreme court;" but that judges once appointed, are authoriſed to hold their pecuniary emoluments during life, unleſs removed by impeachment. This conſtruction does not go to defeat the propoſed reſolution; the reſolution ſays nothing about what ſhall be done with the preſent judges; they may get their full ſalaries during life if it is their conſtitutional right. He thought that of very ſmall importance in the argument, and hoped thoſe gentlemen would not be prevented by it from voting for the reſolution, if they thought it had been ſufficiently ſupported by arguments derived from the nature of the ſubject, which he thought was the true ground on which the queſtion ought to turn.

But a much more extravagant conſtruction on thoſe words, he ſaid, had been taken, that the words "they ſhall hold their offices during good behaviour," were to be conſidered as a limitation of the power of the legiſlature in creating and faſhioning their offices; that the offices are to be conſidered as *theirs*, as a *veſted right*, that it would be abſurd to ſay they ſhould *hold* their offices, that they were a veſted right, &c. when they might any day be taken away by a change of the conſtitution, or a repeal of the law which creates it, and which is the conſtitution to that office; that you ſhould not kill the man, but might ſink the ſhip on which his life depended. Some alſo lay particular ſtreſs on the words "their offices" as meaning a particular & definitive ſyſtem of duties, which the judges had received from the government by the *contract*, that the legiſlature had no right greatly to vary or change this definitive ſyſtem of duties, ſo as to make it very burdenſome, and oblige them to reſign, and in that way affect this all important proviſion of the conſtitution, the independence of judges. This appeared to him ſo extravagant, and inevitably led to ſuch a train of conſequences, as had been fully ſtated by thoſe who had gone before him; he was ſo confident it could not be adopted and practiſed upon, that he ſcarcely apprehended any danger from it. To be ſure, if the offices are theirs, a veſted right, a matter of contract between them and the government, there is an end to all power in the legiſlature to change them or even legiſlate upon them, without the conſent of the judges, they muſt ſurvive the law creating them; and they muſt alſo ſurvive, even though the conſtitution itſelf ſhould be changed. If any conſtruction does violence to the conſtitution, and defeats its moſt eſſential proviſions, this is the one, and needs to be made the ſubject of all the warnings which had been addreſſed to us on thoſe important grounds.

(Debate to be continued.)

Wedneſday, January 27.

The bill for repealing the judiciary act of the laſt ſeſſion was read the third time.

After the blanks were filled up,

Mr. DAYTON ſaid, that although he had been defeated in two attempts to arreſt the progreſs or turn the courſe of this buſineſs, he was not however ſo far diſcouraged as to be deterred from making one other. It would be ſaid, be recollected that all which had been aſked by him and by the oppoſers of this meaſure in the firſt inſtance was to attempt ſome modification of the law propoſed to be repealed; but this was refuſed them. It was then propoſed that both parties ſhould unite their labors with a view to reviſe and amend the whole judiciary ſyſtem; but this alſo was denied to them. Yeſterday he had offered an amendment combining both objects; but it was negatived. He was encouraged, however, to renew it, with a little variation, even in this late ſtage of the bill, becauſe he had learned that it had not been perfectly heard and underſtood by one of the gentlemen who had voted againſt it. He took leave to remind honorable members that theſe conciliatory motions had been rejected by a majority of one, or at moſt, two only, and that of courſe the Senate were almoſt equally divided.

Mr. D. concluded by ſaying, that it could not come to good, if meaſures, admitted by ſome to be bold and violent, and believed by many others to be unconſtitutional, ſhould be carried by a bare majority, and he truſted therefore that this propoſition would now ſucceed.

He then moved that the bill be referred to a ſelect committee, with inſtructions to conſider and report the alterations which may be proper in the judiciary ſyſtem of the United States.

Mr. CALHOUN begged to be indulged with the expreſſion of a few ideas, which he conſidered the more important as the bill was likely to be carried by a caſting vote. He had before thought, and he ſtill thought, the beſt way was to appoint a committee to prepare a ſyſtem that would accommodate the varying ideas of gentlemen. He had voted yeſterday againſt the propoſition made, under the impreſſion that proviſion was thereby to be made for the judges. This he thought quite premature, before it was known that the act would be repealed. As it was at any rate doubtful whether one half the Senate did not think the mediated repeal a violation of the conſtitution; he thought for harmony it was beſt to refer the bill to a ſelect committee. The ſeſſion would be two or three months longer, and if the report made by the committee ſhould not prove agreeable, there would be time enough to bring in another bill. This attempt to harmonize all parties can do no injury, while on the other hand, a ſyſtem might be framed that gentlemen may be better pleaſed with than even a repeal of the act.

Mr. NICHOLAS ſaid, he flattered himſelf the ſubject was well underſtood by the Senate. What is now the queſtion? The ſame that has been ſo often decided. Gentlemen in oppoſition have ſaid amend, but do not repeal. He could ſay that every vote of that houſe, in every ſtage of the diſcuſſion, had ſaid repeal, and do not amend. He believed the old ſyſtem required but little amendment. It was the beſt ſuited to the intereſts of the United States and of the ſtates. The law of the laſt ſeſſion was in fact a bar to improvement. Gentlemen ſay why not provide for theſe judges as you have provided for a judge of the ſupreme court. He would reply that the laſt operation was ſimple and eaſy of execution; but how were we in this mode to get rid of the circuit judges without having theſe courts in one part of the union and not in another?

The gentleman from New-Jerſey has ſaid this meaſure is admitted to be bold and violent. By whom is it admitted? Not by me, or gentlemen who think with me. As to a regard to the conſtitution, there is no man here, let his boaſt of federaliſm be what it may, that can take ſtronger ground than I hold. Gentlemen profeſs a great reſpect for the conſtitution; but our principles are not to be evidenced by mere profeſſions. They are to be evidenced by the ſeries of our actions. My conduct, ſaid Mr. N. ſince the formation of the conſtitution to this day, is known by thoſe who know me, as well as the conduct of gentlemen is known by thoſe who know them. To the people I appeal. I am not to be alarmed by the tocſin of hoſtility to the conſtitution that is ſo loudly ſounded in our ears. I hope, Sir, we ſhall have the queſtion.

The queſtion was then taken on Mr. Dayton's motion, by yeas and nays, as follow:

Yeas.—Meſſrs. Colhoun, Chipman, Dayton, D. Foſter, Hillhouſe, Howard, J. Maſon, Morris, Ogden, Olcott, Roſs, Sheaf, Tracy, Wells, White—15.

Nays.—Meſſrs. Anderſon, Baldwin, Breckenridge, Brown, Cocke, Ellery, Th. Foſter, Franklin, Jackſon, Logan, S. T. Maſon, Nicholas, Stone, Sumter, Wright—15.

There being an equal vote, the Vice-Preſident declared himſelf in the affirmative, and the reference was carried.

The VICE-PRESIDENT ſaid he felt diſpoſed to accommodate gentlemen in the expreſſion of their wiſhes, the ſincerity of which he had no reaſon to queſtion, to ameliorate the proviſions of the bill, that it might be rendered more acceptable to the Senate. He did this under the impreſſion that

their object was sincere. He should, however, discountenance by his vote any attempt, if any such should be made, that might in an indirect way, go to defeat the bill.

A committee of five members was then balloted for; the following is the result of the ballots:

Mr. Baldwin,	16
Mr. Calhoun,	16
Mr. Dayton,	16
Mr. Anderson,	15
Mr. Morris,	15
Mr. Breckenridge,	14
Mr. Brown,	14
Mr. Chipman,	14
Mr. Hillhouse,	14
Mr. Cocke,	11
Mr. Ellery,	2
Mr. S. T. Mason,	2
Mr. Ross,	2

The five first named constitute the committee.

NORFOLK, *February 2.*

Foreign Intelligence,

Received by the ship Charles Carter, Captain Tomphins, arrived at Norfolk, on Sunday last, in 47 days from Cowes.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Marquis Cornwallis arrived at Paris on the afternoon of the 7th. His journey thither was not the most agreeable, as the weather, with the exception of one day, was uniformly bad; and one of the vessels with his baggage run aground near Calais. His excellency slept one night at Amiens, at the house taken for him during his residence at the Congress. The morning of his departure from thence being fine, the people crowded from all parts of the town to see him, and he was several times under the necessity of appearing at his Balcony, to satisfy their curiosity and impatience. Nothing could exceed the congratulations and testimonies of respect which were shewn him wherever he passed.

About two posts from Paris, Lord Cornwallis was met by Mr. Merry, with whom he entered Paris in his chariot and four. The other carriage followed, escorted by 150 of the finest hussars in the French service. The magnificence of the equipages, and the celerity with which they passed along, excited the astonishment of the parisians in no very trifling degree. They had previous notice of his excellency's arrival, and the streets were lined with people. The carriages drove to the Hotel *Grange Batelier*, on the Boulevards, where a most magnificent suite had been hired for the accommodation of the embassy. It is the finest Hotel in Paris, and has the appearance of a Palace.

On Sunday morning Lord Cornwallis was introduced by Mr. Merry to M. Talleyrand, by whom he was invited to dinner, with the other gentlemen in his suite. On Monday morning he was privately introduced to General Buonaparte, and afterwards went to see the Museum, and the national Gallery of paintings. After taking an early dinner at his Hotel, his Excellency went at five o'clock to the Palace of the Thuilleries, where apartments had been prepared for him to see the illuminations. From the different aspects of that building, and the gardens, his Excellency could see the fete in many different directions.

On Wednesday, Marquis Cornwallis gave a grand dinner to Joseph Buonaparte, Talleyrand, and several general Officers of the first rank in Paris.

A guard of honor is appointed to do duty at the hotel where his excellency resides, and whenever he passes any of the guard houses, the soldiers turn out as they would for the Chief Consul. Not such attention is paid to any other ambassador, nor were similar honors even shewn to a Foreign Ambassador under the Amien Regime.

A court-martial was held on Friday and Saturday last, at Portsmouth to try admiral Parker, late commander in chief of the coast of Nova Scotia, &c. and after the hearing of evidence, the court adjudged him to be acquitted.

THE FETE AT PARIS.

We on Saturday briefly stated what was said on this subject in the Moniteur of the 10th inst.

Another paper gives the following rather more particular account:

"The proclamation of the first consul was read yesterday in all the streets, places, and squares, in the midst of the acclamations of an immense multitude. Repeated discharges of artillery announced, in the morning, the festival of Peace, and it was certainly the most beautiful that ever had been witnessed.

"On the petition of the Pont-neuf formerly occupied by the statue of Henry IV. was a triumphal arch, composed of three arcades, and surmounted by an attic. Before the Gate St. Nicholas, was a temple of the Doric order, dedicated to commerce, and built on vessels linking together, and covered by a platform. There were fireworks played off from boats placed beside the Temple, and decorated for the purpose.

"From the middle of the bridge of the Thuilleries there was a most magnificent *coup d' ail*. The interior of the quays was covered with lamps. The arches of the Pont-neuf were decorated with garlands and variegated lamps. The elegant baths of Vigier were so illuminated as to add much to the picturesque effect.

"The other bason of the river, between the bridge of the Suilleries and that of Concord, was decorated in the same manner. The arches of the bridges, and the buttresses of the quays, were covered by a *treillage*, illuminated by a prodigious quantity of lamps. Beyond that was the altar of the invalids, at the gate of which was erected a triumphal arch of the same dimensions. The circumference was decorated with antique crowns and below the centre was a globe spangled with stars. On the frieze, and on a line with the archivault, the name of Buonaparte appeared in letters of large dimentions. Four Pyramids were constructed and illuminated in front of the *facade*.

"The Place de la Concorde was surrounded with yew trees, placed at the distance of eight yards from the fosses. At the opening of this place, and between the horses of Corsevoix, was constructed an immense theatre, over which was erected the Temple of Peace. The latter was supported by ninety-four columns of the Ionic order, and disposed in a rectangle, of the proportion of ten by six. Two other temples, of a smaller dimension, were on each side of that of peace. The horses of Coisevoix were seen in such a point of view as greatly to ornament the scene.—Behind, and on the right and left, was a frame work, covered with canvas, on which were painted mountains, towers, bastions, and other views of fortifications.

"On each side of the grand entrance of the Thuilleries were erected arcades with their proper basements. The octagon bason was illuminated all round. In fact, the illuminations formed the best part of the expence of the *Fete*; but it was also that part which was most admired and best understood."—*Journal des Defensures.*

November 17.

The French general Leclerc, who goes out to St. Domingo, carries with him the sons of Toussaint, who have been in a course of education in France. It is believed that Toussaint will not openly resist; that he will in a short time yield, and become an instrument in the hands of the French government; but his black troops, accustomed to live by the sword, and more in love with fighting than labour, will not, it is supposed, so readily yield. They will retire to the fastnesses of the country, and establish themselves as an independent banditti among the mountains, there carrying on endless war, similar to that of the Maroons in Jamaica.

November 19.

It is said that the *Concordat* is forthwith to be published, by which the future system of the French church is to be regulated. We hear that his Holiness the Pope gives Buonaparte the title of *Le Consul tres Chretienne*. The *Concordat* limits the number of Archbishops and Bishops for the whole Republic to 50. It passes an Act of Oblivion on all the errors and deviations from the discipline of the church, which happened during the Revolution; but the Priests who have married, though they are not to be dispossessed of their benefices, are not to exercise the clerical functions. The ceremonies, the feasts, processions, and holidays of the church, the regulations about diet, &c. &c. are to be abridged and relaxed—and certain fixed revenues, independent of tythe, are to be attached to each see and each Parish. It contains a number of other regulations, which will be read with great interest by the Catholics of every country, as it will form a new æra in the Papal Regimen.

His Highness Prince Charles of Courland, died at Koningsburg on the 16th of this month, at the age of 74, in consequence of a stroke of the apoplexy.

Yesterday Mr. Newland, from the bank of England, gave notice at the Stock Exchange, that in consequence of an application from the holders of Omnium now pledged at the Bank, they had consented to suspend the redemption of the loan until the 22d of January next, but that the last payment of 10 per cent. should be made by the proprietors themselves.

November 22.

Though not the least doubt can be entertained of the ultimate conclusion of the Definitive Treaty, it seems to embrace too many objects, to be a work of ease and dispatch which some persons have imagined.

The intended expedition to St. Domingo is forwarding from the Dutch as well as the French ports. The troops to be dispatched, it is now said, will amount to 15,000 men.

The settlement of the late contention about the Catholic religion in France, seems to have engaged much of the recent attention of the government.

Buonaparte appears determined to equal in his household establishment the splendour of ancient Monarchy. The office of commander in chief of the Consular guard is abolished, and four generals are to take the command of it each day in succession. A Governor of the Palace is also appointed.

Rear-Admiral Totty, who is appointed to succeed Admiral Duckworth in his command in the West-Indies, does not wait until his own ship, the Saturn, is refitted, but takes his passage immediately in the frigate Æolus capt. Spranger.

The Fishmongers' Company gave a grand entertainment, on Thursday, to Citizen Otto. After the King and Royal Family, *the health of Buonaparte* was given.

Vast quantities of French loaves are almost daily brought to Dover from France, which are sold for much less than one half the price of English bread.

In consequence of the provisions lately brought to Portsmouth in a French lugger from France, fine fowls were sold on Thursday in that market at 2s. 3d. per couple.

Although the supplies for the Army and Navy have been voted for three months, the expence will be infinitely less than is expected by many. There are at present in the several king's stores a quantity of unperishable provisions, sufficient for a consumption of at least four times that period; so that the expenditure will be confined chiefly to the purchase of bread and the payment of wages. The savings which will result from the plans of retrenchment and economy will also be very great, and of course enable the Minister, when he opens his Budget in April, to draw a most pleasing picture of the financial state of the country.

Amiens has once before been the scene of negociation between England and France. Cardinal Wolsy went there in 1527, to treat for an alliance between Henry VIII. and Francis I. for the purpose of releasing the Pope, then held in confinement by Charles V. Francis negociated with him in person, and received him with royal magnificience. It was there that Henry formally renounced the ancient claim of the English Monarchs to the Crown of France.

The following ships of war have joined the squadron in Bantry Bay;—Princess Royal, of 84 guns; Archilles, of 74; Hyena, and five other frigates.—In time of Peace, the ships in ordinary at each port are divided into six, eight, or more divisions, and a superior officer to each division appointed from the list of Masters; each ship has one purser, one boatswain, one gunner, one carpenter, and cook, with their servants, and the following number of seamen, viz.

Guns.	Men.	Guns.	Men.
100 guns and upwards,	56	54	18
90	32	50 guns,	14
80	30	44	12
74	26	38 or 28	10
64	20	14 or 20	8
		Sloops,	6

November 26.

Considerable difficulties arise in the negociation of the Definitive treaty of peace, respecting the power under the protection of which Malta shall be placed. The indemnities to the Prince of Orange also engage much attention. It is not yet quite certain that France will reject the proposal of ceding Tobago, in lieu of the debt she owes for maintaining French prisoners.

I SHALL attend at the office of Pickett, Pollard and Johnston, from the 8th inst. till the 13th, and from the 21st till the 26th. Those gentlemen who have honored me with the care of their Kentucky lands, will be pleased to deposit at the beforementioned office, the amount of the taxes for the ensuing year, as it will not be in my power to advance the money.

GEORGE CLARK,
of Kentucky.

Richmond, Feb. 8, 1802.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO BE SOLD,

To the highest bidder, for twelve months credit, on the 13th of February 1802, at Edward G. Clark's tavern, in the lower end of Henrico county, about eight miles below Richmond, on the stage road,

All the Property

Belonging to the estate of John George, dec.

CONSISTING of Four Negroes; two likely fellows about 28 years old, one boy about ten years old, one girl about the same age of the boy, two feather beds, a parcel of household and kitchen furniture, and some other things too tedious to be mentioned. The purchaser must give bond with approved security; the security must live in the above mentioned county; to

The Administrator.

Feb. 4, 1802. [o]

Pursuant to a decree of the Court of King William county, will be sold, for ready money, at the Eeagle Tavern, on Saturday the 6th day of February next,

One likely Negro Man named

N A T,

Belonging to the estate of Nunn Lipscomb, deceased.

G. W. Smith,
Liston Temple,
Wm. Temple,
Robert Brooke, } Comm'rs

Richmond, January 30, 1802.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1802.

A letter from *David Meade Randolph*, esq. late Marshal of the District of Virginia, to the Editor of the Gazette of the United States, with sundry accompanying documents, refuting certain malevolent and injurious charges alledged against his official character, relative to the trial of J. T. Callender, will be inserted in our next.

We are constrained to postpone for the present, the publication of the remainder of the list of Acts passed at the late session of the General Assembly of this state, as they could not be procured in time for today's paper.

"A correspondent who signs himself "*An Old American Merchant*," (says the London Morning Chronicle of Nov. 14) remonstrates in strong and feeling language against the delays which have occurred in the settlement of the claims of British merchants on their creditors in America. Commissioners were mutually appointed by the two governments, who met and adjourned, or rather broke up without deciding on a single case. Our correspondent, and others in the same situation, have sustained so much hardship from the delay, that the affair deserves the immediate attention of government. The American loyalists are provided for, but after a lapse of eighteen years from the peace with America, the British American merchants seem as far as ever from obtaining a settlement of their claims."

In the Senate of the United States, Mr. Breckenridge, on the 2d instant, agreeably to notice, moved to discharge the committee to whom was recommitted the bill respecting the judiciary system, from the farther consideration of the subject.

The motion was supported by Messrs. Breckenridge, Cocke, Mason of Virginia, Anderson, Baldwin and Jackson.

It was opposed by Messrs. Dayton, Ross, Tracy and Morris.

The question was taken by ayes and nayes; the yeas and nays are as follow:

Ayes.—Messrs. Anderson, Baldwin, Bradley, Breckenridge, Brown, Cocke, Ellery, Franklin, T. Foster, Jackson, Logan, S. T. Mason, Nicholas, Stone, Sumpter, Wright—16.

Nays.—Messrs. Colhoun, Chipman, Dayton, D. Foster, Hillhouse, J. Mason, Morris, Ogden, Olcott, Ross, Sheaffe, Tracy, Wells and White—14.

When the promised motion of Mr. Breckenridge came before the Senate on the 2d instant, Mr. B. observed, that he discovered some members in the senate who had not heard the discussion; he would state what had passed in that body while the bill for repealing the judiciary act was before them. Mr. B. in the warmth of argument, deviated from the true history of the repealing law; but when contradicted by Messrs. Morris and Dayton, he acknowledged that his assertions were not such as he intended.

Mr. Breckenridge's principal argument in favor of his motion for discharging the committee to whom was committed this bill, was, that the bill was radically wrong, and that no modification could render it palatable.—He was answered very ably by Messrs. Dayton and Morris. Mr. Dayton observed, that when the committee was balloted for, that the disappointment experienced by Mr. Breckenridge and his friends as not having been one of the committee, was evident; that whatever his chagrin might have been, he never could have supposed, that it would so far have got the better of his discretion, as to induce him wantonly to move to dismiss those who were chosen. That a man of common ambition might have been content to have been the prime mover of a measure fatal to the constitution of his country; to have been chairman of the committee who reported the bill; to have had the principal share in debate in favor of it; and might, from a sense of decency to the Senate have suffered other gentlemen, whom a majority had selected, to endeavor to render it palatable to both sides of the house, without this abrupt motion to dismiss them before they had reported. *Wash. Federalist.*

A FEW COPIES OF

Henning's Justice,

May be had at this Office, and of Mr. Pumfrey, Book-Binder and Stationer.

LIST

Of Letters remaining in the Post-Office, Richmond, Feb. 9, 1802.

A. Bentley Anderson; Mrs. Jane Alexander, Greenwood Farm, Virginia.

B. Major John Bradley, Charles-City; Mrs. Anna Byrd, Riveredge; Richard J. Banks; L. Briger; Alexander Brodie; Susannah Blunt; Richard Burton, Henrico; Broch & Rucker; John K. Brown.

C. Nathaniel Cowles, Charles City; Thomas Cocke; Richard H. Cocke; John C. Courtney, Grenville, Va. J. Crosby; James Cole,

D. Thomas Dromgoole; Richard Duke, Charles-City.

F. Col. William Fontaine, Hanover, 5; Curley Fraiher.

G. Roger Gregory; John Gardner, Henrico.

H. James Homes; Capt. William Hasfam; John Hewit; Moses Harris, Hanover.

J. Rice Jones; William Jolly.

K. Mrs. Susan Kilbourn.

L. Fielding Lewis, 2; Richard Liggon; David Lambert, 2; Austin Leak, Hanover; William Lightfoot, Charles City; Isaac Lightfoot; Mathew Lampkin, Wakefield, Va.

M. William M'Nivan; Jonathan Moore.

N. William Nelson, Charles-City; Miss Nancy New.

P. Jesse Puryear; Charles Purcell, 2; Zecrariah Person; L. A. Pauley.

R. Col. Wm. Randolph, Charles City; Thomas Robinson; Lewis Roberts; Joseph Riley; A. C. Randolph; George Robison; Thomas Rodgers.

S. Martin Smith; William Sharp; John Stoms; James Stewart; Enoch Sawyer,

T. Francis Thornton; Garland Terry; John Tunn.

V. Joseph Vaiden, Charles-City.

W. Matthew Whitlock; J. Cogden; George Wilson; Ulysses Ware; John Weavaun; Capt. James Winston, Louisa county; John Walker; Samuel J. Winston.

Y. William Young, 2; Pleasant Younghusband.

A. DAVIS, P. M.

RUNAWAY,

From the subscriber, on Friday last, a yellow man slave named

Anthony.

HE is about five feet eight inches high, twety-five years old, has a remarkable thick black beard, had on when he went away a short blue coat, bordered with red, with a red cape; he also took with him a variety of other cloathing; was formerly the property of Mr. Henry Gerard Latus, at the Bowling-Green, where it is supposed he will attempt to go. He was born in Richmond county, and has acquaintances in Surry. Any person who will secure the above mentioned slave, or deliver him to me in this place, shall receive compensation adequate to the trouble, and all expences paid.

BEN: MOSBY.

Richmond, Feb. 8, 1802. tf

OLD KNIGHT OF MALTA,

IMPORTED by General WASHINGTON, from the Island of Malta, and undoubtedly the finest Jack upon the Continent, will stand, at the White House, in New Kent county, on the River Pamonkey, the seat of GEORGE WASHINGTON P. CUSTIS, Esq. and be let to mares at EIGHT DOLLARS the season, and half a dollar to the Groom, provided a sufficient subscription can be obtained by the first of March.

The merits of this animal are too well known to need any illustration. The advantage resulting from the use of Mules in an agricultural point of view, must be obvious to every person acquainted in that line. Subscriptions will be received (specifying the number of Mules or Jennetts) by Mr. WILLIAM BOOKER, Union Tavern, Richmond, and the subscriber.

WILLIAM STUART, *Agent for the Estate of*

4t GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS, Esq.

White-House, New-Kent, Feb. 2, 1802.

TO BE SOLD,

At a low price, and immediate possession given to the purchaser, a very

Valuable Farm,

LYING on both sides of Swift Creek, in the county of Powhatan, about twenty miles from Manchester, containing 470 acres, with a large proportion of good meadow ground, the creek running near the middle of the tract more than a mile; on which is a well built Manufacturing Mill, in good repair on a never failing stream, with an excellent and permanent Stone Dam; situate in a fine wheat country, and in a good neighborhood for custom.

It is presumed that those inclined to purchase will view the premises.

For terms apply to Col. Bernard Markham, near the town of Manchester, or to the subscriber, near the coal-pits, in the upper end of Chesterfield.

WM. FLEMING.

January 29, 1802. (epaw)

SEEDS.

Minton Collins,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has lately received, from the Northern States, a very general assortment of

GRASS SEEDS;

And from London, via New-York, a fresh assortment of

GARDEN SEEDS,

Which may be had at his SEED STORE, for CASH only, viz.

Red & White Clover,

Trefoile or yellow ditto,	Green and Yellow Savoy do.
Lucern & Timothy seed,	Large Winter, Scotch, Dutch & Madeira Cabbage,
Burnet & Ryegrass ditto,	Red Dutch to pickle,
Bluegrass, Burden grass, & Suntfoine,	Bruffels Sprouts and Borecole,
Furz or Whin seed,	Early and late Cauliflower,
Spring Tares, or Vetches,	Green, purple and white Brocolie,
Hemp, Flax, Rape, Muftard, Canary, and Spinage,	Salfafie & Nafturtium,
Large Norfolk and Summer Turnips,	White and green Cofs Lettuce,
Early falmon, fhort-top, and white Turnip Radifh feed,	Indive Ice Lettuce,
Early Frame, Hotfpur, Charlton, Marrowfat, Spanifh Morotto, & Prolific Peas,	Roman, Cabbage, Brown Dutch, & Grand Admiral Lettuce,
Large Windfor, long pod and Maffagan Beans,	Corn Sallad,
Blood red Beet, and Solid Celery.	Early Frame & long green Cucumber,
Early York, Sugar Loaf, and Battersea Cabbage feed,	Madeira, Silver fkin, Red and Welfh Onion,
	Red & Orange Carriot,
	Large Parfnip,
	White and Green Afparagus,
	Garden Creis, and Peppergrafs,

With an aſſortment of Flower Seeds; Glaſs Flower Bottles; ſome Painted Flower Pots, and Beachers for Chimney Ornaments, and Red Garden Pots, &c.

A TREATISE on GARDENING, by a Native of this State.

Richmond, Dec. 31, 1801. (tf)

FOR SALE,

Between Forty & Fifty

NEGROES,

CONSISTING of Men, Women, Boys and Girls: they will be ſold altogether or in families, though the former will be preferred.

Alſo for Sale,

2 Tracts of Land,

of 1000 acres each,

In the North Weſtern Territory, on the waters of Paint Creek, and one other tract, containing 1666 2-3 acres, and ſituated on Cumberland River, juſt above the mouth of Little River, in the State of Kentucky. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber.

N. Burwell.

King William County, }
Dec. 26, 1801. } 1aw4w.

VIRGINIA:

In the High Court of Chancery, September 26th, 1801.

BETWEEN

William Ludwell Lee, adminiſtrator with the will annexed, of William Lee, deceaſed, Plaintiff,

AND

William Brown, ſurviving partner of the late houſe of Perkins, Buchanan, and Brown, Sampſon Mathews, Major Wilcox, and Richard Adams, William Fry, and Thomas Maſſie, executors of Thomas Adams, dec. and Cyrus Griffin and William Marſhall, executors of William Griffin, deceaſed, Samuel Clarke, Jacob Kenny, and John Brokenbrough, adminiſtrator of James Edmundſon, deceaſed, Thomas Pleaſants, and Thomas F. Bates, under the firm of Pleaſants & Bates, executors of Bennet Brown, deceaſed, James Calloway and Richard Crump, ſurviving partner of Trents, Crump and Bates, Defendants.

THE Defendant William Brown, not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity, according to the act of Aſſembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country; on motion of the plaintiff, by his counſel, IT IS ORDERED, that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next term, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome newſpaper of the city of Richmond, for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the capitol in the ſaid city.

(A copy)

Teſte,

Peter Tinſley, C. C.

NOTICE.

I SHALL leave this place for a few weeks. My buſineſs will be attended to by Mr. JAMES THOMPSON, until I return.

Joſiah Dickſon.

Richmond, January 22d, 1802.

FAIRFAX COUNTY, ſc.

THIS DAY was committed to the Jail of ſaid county, a negro man named GEORGE; about 35 years of age, middling ſtout made, his cloathes ſo much worn as not to be deſcribable; he ſays he is the property of Joſhua Pope, of Prince George county, Maryland.—The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be dealt with as the law directs.

W. Millan, D. S. & Jailor.

December 10th, 1801. 8t9

E. W. ROOTES,

HAS FOR SALE,

Antigua Rum, by the Hhd.
Holland Gin, by the Pipe;
Cotton Cards, by the Box, aſſorted;
Philadelphia Porter, by the Barrel, of 3 doz. bottles.
Candles, by the box;
2d 3d 4d 5d and 6d Nails, by the barrel;
20 Tons Swediſh Iron, aſſorted.
Excellent Madder, by the Caſk;

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

SHOES.

Richmond, September 26, 1801.

FALL GOODS.

The SUBSCRIBER

Is Receiving by the *Juno* from *Liverpool*, and other ſhips from *London* & *Briſtol*,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE,

WHICH will be SOLD at the cuſtomary advance, by the Piece or Package, for Caſh, Merchantable Produce, or at the uſual credit to punctual cuſtomers.

He is likewiſe ſupplied with a variety of *Eaſt and Weſt-India Goods.*

Alſo, with SALT, STEEL, &c. on the moſt reaſonable terms.

Robert Gamble.

Richmond, Oct. 10, 1801.

CARPETS & CARPETING.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has juſt received and now opening at his ſtore, a very general and elegant aſſorment of

Carpets & Carpeting,

WHICH will be SOLD, Cheap, for Caſh or Country Produce, by

Robert Gamble.

Richmond, 7th Dec. 1801.

A FEW BARRELS

Superfine Flour,

MADE of threſhed White wheat, recommended for private uſe, FOR SALE, by

Samuel Parſons.

1ſt Month 7th, 1802.

CASH
GIVEN FOR
TOBACCO,

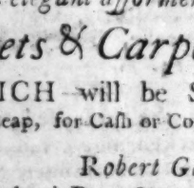
AT the ſecond houſe below the Eagle Tavern, by

John Richard, & Co.

Richmond, Nov. 19, 1801.

FOR SALE,

THE ENGLISH HORSE,



HAMILTON,

[Late the Bay Colt.]

EIGHT years old laſt May. He is in good order, and may be ſeen at my Stable, at Mont Comfort, one mile from the Capitol. For terms apply at my Office, in this city.

Thomas Wilſon.

Richmond, Dec. 8, 1801.

PEDIGREE.

January 31ſt, 1797.

"THIS IS TO CERTIFY that THE BAY COLT was got by High Flyer, dam by Eclipſe, from Young Cade, "which was the dam of Vauxhall."

(*Signed*) "GROSVENOR."

"N. B. The Cade mare, the dam of "Vauxhall, was alſo the dam of Dulci-"nea, Mambrino, and Sancho, all firſt "runners."

FALL GOODS.

Samuel P. Braddick,

HAS Juſt Received by the Ottavia, from London,

A LARGE AND HANDSOME
SUPPLY,

WHICH he will diſpoſe of low, for Caſh or Country Produce, or Acceptances in Town.

Optical Diagonal Machines with the Books of Prints; Pictures in Gilt Frames; Horſeman's Piſtols; Pocket Piſtols with Spring Bayonets; Reive's Water Colors and Pencils; Liſt Shoes and Boots with Soles; Patent Lambs-wool Drawers; Shirts and Dreſſing Gowns; Gentlemens' travelling Caps; Hardham's No. 9, Snuff.

Richmond, October 2d, 1801. [4mhs

The SUBSCRIBER,

Begs leave to inform the public, and his friends, that he has taken

The TAVERN,

FORMERLY occupied by Col. Parke Goodall, in the City of Richmond; and he flatters himſelf from his knowledge of the buſineſs and his ſtrict attention, to render general ſatisfaction. His houſe ſhall always be ſupplied with the beſt materials for that purpoſe, having a plenty of good ſervants, and an excellent hoſtler: his Stables will be ſupplied with plenty of Forage and Litter.

He wiſhes to take a few

BOARDERS,

at the cuſtomary price; and has alſo made preparations for the accommodation of

FIFTEEN or TWENTY

Members of the Aſſembly,

who ſhall be ſtrictly attended to, by

Peter Wilkinſon.

Richmond, Dec. 1ſt, 1801.

FOR SALE,

102313 *Acres of Land,*

ON the waters of Great Sandy River, each ſide of Louiſa Fork, Ruſſel County, ſurveyed in February, 1795, and originally granted by patent to Richard Smith and Henry Banks.

This valuable tract will be put up for ſale, at public auction, in Baltimore, on the 15th day of March next, and for the convenience of purchaſers will be parceled out in lots of 10,000 acres each. The terms of payment will be one fourth caſh, the remainder in 3 equal payments, every 4 months. The titles, in every reſpect, are indiſputable. For other information and particulars enquire of *Lewis Paſcault* or *Henry Meſſonnier*, in Baltimore, or of *Joſeph Gallego*, in Richmond.

December 25th, 1801. (ep t1ſtM

William Temple,

Has Imported by the lateſt arrivals from London & Liverpool,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE,

Which he will diſpoſe of low, by the PIECE OR PACKAGE.

He has alſo juſt received the following Articles, for ſale.

5 PIPES,
10 Hogſheads,
8 Qr. Caſks,
} Genuine Old Port WINE.

3 Pipes Madeira Wine;
1 Hhd. Old Antigua Rum, 4th Proof;
10 Tierces London Porter;
20 Hhds. Sugar;
50 Bags Coffee;
700 Sacks Liverpool Salt.

Richmond, Nov. 30, 1801.

Robert & Allan Pollok & Co.

Are now receiving by the laſt arrivals from London, Liverpool, & Glaſgow,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOOD,

SUITED to the preſent and approaching Seaſon, which they offer FOR SALE on moderate terms.

BUCHANAN & POLLOK,

Of Peterſburg, and

ROBERT POLLOK & Co.

Of Mancheſter,

Are alſo now opening their Supplies of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Richmond, October 8, 1801.

Mrs. Booth, & Co.

RESPECTFULLY acquaint their friends and the public that they continue the Millenery and Mantua Making Buſineſs as formerly carried on by Mrs. Boyce, and ſolicit a continuance of their favors.

Mrs. Booth reſides in the houſe lately occupied by Mrs. Boyce, near the Market, and begs leave to add, that every article will be finiſhed in the neateſt and moſt faſhionable manner. New HEAD-DRESSES always on hand. Bonnets from two dollars upwards.

Richmond, Jan. 23d, 1802. [4t]

Diſſolution of Partnerſhip.

THE public are hereby notified, that the Partnerſhip in Trade, formerly carried on by David Buchanan, James Dunlop, and Robert Pollok, under the firms of

BUCHANAN, DUNLOP, & Co.

In Peterſburg,

DUNLOP, POLLOK, & Co.

In Mancheſter, and

ROBERT POLLOK, & Co.

In Richmond,

Was diſſolved, on the 31ſt day of Auguſt laſt.

Mr. James Dunlop will pay and receive all debts due by and to the concern, at Peterſburg, as will Mr. Robert Pollok, thoſe at Richmond and Mancheſter.

David Buchanan,
per his Attorney in fact,
Robert Pollok.
James Dunlop.
Robert Pollok.

Peterſburg, 8th Oct. 1801.

FAIRFAX COUNTY, ſc.

WAS committed to the Jail of this county, on the 15th day of October laſt, a negro man, as a runaway, who calls himſelf

DICK;

Says he belongs to GROVES HARRIS, of Prince Edward county, Virginia. He is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, had on when committed to jail, a white Negro cotton great coat, an old felt hat, his other clothes ſo much worn as not to be deſcribable. The owner is requeſted to come forward, prove property and pay charges, otherwiſe he will be proceeded with as the law directs.

WILLIAM MILLAN, D. S. & Jailor,
Fairfax Jail, Nov. 13, 1801. 3m

The Subſcriber, having taken the

Raleigh Tavern,

IN the City of Williamſburg, under his own management; and having laid in a large ſupply of the beſt wines and other LIQUORS, is encouraged to ſuppoſe, from his former ſucceſs in this line of buſineſs, that he ſhall be able to give complete ſatisfaction to travellers and others, who ſhall reſort to his houſe for entertainment. He alſo with pleaſure informs the public, that owing to the fall which has taken place in the price of moſt of the productions of the country, he is enabled to reduce the Stage Rates to what they formerly were. Baggage carried as uſual, at the riſque of the owner.

Philip Moody.

Williamſburg, Dec. 24, 1801.

NOTICE.

The Subſcribers have formed a Commercial connexion, under the firm of

Long and Crews.

THEY will be principally concerned in the purchaſe of Country Produce.

Should any buſineſs be offered in the Commiſſion Line, it will meet due attention from *Thomas Crews*, reſiding in Lynchburg, and *Will. Long*, here.

Their Office is on the ſecond ſtory above Meſſrs. ELLIS & ALLAN'S Store.

Will. Long,
Thomas Crews.

Richmond, Jan. 1ſt, 1802.

KNOWSLEY,

The moſt elegant and high formed Engliſh Horſe, 15 hands 3 inches high, a fine bay, 6 years old laſt May, in great perfection, and as to muſcular ſtrength and beauty not inferior to any horſe in the ſtate, which will be readily acknowledged by thoſe who will take a fair and impartial examination of him, full of vigour, and entirely clear of blemiſh—will ſtand at my ſtable on *Sandy Point* the preſent ſeaſon; and will cover Mares at SIX GUINEAS, which may be diſcharged by the payment of TWENTY DOLLARS on or before the 10th day of Auguſt next: TEN GUINEAS to inſure a colt, and THREE by the Leap, with One Dollar to the Groom at the ſtable door for each Mare. Mares may be fed at the market price of grain, in manner and quantity directed by the proprietors: Servants will be boarded without charge, and paſturage ſupplied *gratis*, equal in extent and goodneſs (if not ſuperior) to any in the commonwealth, and laid out in different apartments, ſo as to ſuit Mares in foal, thoſe that have foals, and all others. Here gentlemen will find it greatly to their intereſt to avail themſelves of ſuch advantages, independent of the high conſideration of raiſing horſes from ſo fine a ſtock. This horſe has coſt me on landing in this country upwards of ſeven hundred pounds ſterling, which can be ſeen by reference to papers in my hands; and even at this price it was with difficulty he could be obtained, for my agent, a gentleman of great veracity, writes me he could have ſold him for 170 Guineas more than the original purchaſe, which evidently proves the high eſtimation he was in.

Pedigree, given by Lord Derby in the following words, viz. "I do hereby certify, "that the bay horſe called KNOWS-"LEY, late the property of the Prince "of Wales, was bred by me. He was "got by Sir Peter Teazle, out of Capel-"la, and was ſix years old laſt May, and "no more.

(Signed) "DERBY. [Seal.]

"Knowley, June 13, 1801."

CAPELLA was bred by general Parker, foaled in 1773, and got by Herod—See General Stud Book, page 40. Sir Peter Teazle was got by Highflyer, in 1784—See ſame book, page 182. Highflyer was got by Herod—See page 101—And ſo on he may be traced through a noble line of anceſtors for ages paſt, without a ſingle flaw in his genealogy, either on the male or female ſide.

This extraordinary horſe ran often with great credit at two years old, and at three proved ſucceſsful; and ſo continued until the laſt of the year 1800. In 1801 he was purchaſed for me, and ſent to Virginia.—In 1798 he won a ſweepſtakes of 20 guineas each, for three year olds, 8 ſubſcribers, once round the ground, beating Mr. Purn's b. c. by Walnut, Sir H. T. Vane's Puſh forward, Sir H. Williamſon's Stripling, Mr. Fletcher's g. c. Camperdown, Mr. G. Crompton's c. Baſto, and Lord A. Hambilton's b. g. by Spadille, out of Snow Drop. See Calendar for 1798. He alſo won the Members' Plate of 50 guineas for three and four year olds, beating Lord Derby's four year old colt by Diomed, five to one on Knowſley, who was then Mr. Field's property. See Calendar for 1798. He alſo won a ſweepſtake for three year olds, beating Mr. Garforth's b. c. by Spadille, and Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille. See Calender for 1799.

In May, 1799, York. On Tueſday May 28, a ſweepſtakes of 20 guineas each, (7 ſubſcribers) then the property of Mr. Walker, was won by Knowſley, beating Lord Fitzwilliam's ch. h. Wonder, five years old, Lord Hamilton's ch. h. by Walnut, Sir Thomas Gaſcoigne's Maid of the Mill, and John Robinſon's b. c. Abraham Newland. On Thurſday the 30th following, he alſo won the Stand Plate, of 50 guineas, for four year olds, beating Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille, Mr. Garforth's mare Caroline, 6 years old. Lord Belhaven's ch. h. Maſter Robert; 6 years old, Mr. Wentworth's Barnaby, and Mr. J. Anſon's gr. h. Little Scot, 5 years old.—See Calender for 1799.

IN June, 1800, (Guildford) the Prince of Wales owned him, and won the King's Plate for 4 year olds, of 100 guineas—10 ſtone 4 lbs. four mile heats, and beat Lord Donegall's b. h. by Pot 8 o's.—See Calendar for 1800, page 35.

Winchester, July 8. His Majeſty's Plate of 100 guineas was run for and won by Knowſley, beating Lord Donegall's b. h. by Pot 8 o's, 5 years old, and Sir F. Evelyn's, b. h. Aſparagus, 5 years old, 6 to 4 on Knowſley.

Lewes, Auguſt 12, 1800. The King's Plate of 100 guineas, four mile heats, was won by Knowſley, beating Lord Donegall's ch. c. Fluglemair; four to one on Knowſley. Thurſday following he one a ſubſcription of 10 guineas each, beating Mr. Durand's Belliſima, and Mr. Ladbroke's Humbug. See Calendar for 1800—78 and 79.

Litchfield, on Thurſday September 9, he won the King's Plate of 100 guineas, three mile heats, for 5 year olds, carrying 8 ſtone 7lbs. beating Mr. Heming's b. h. Floro, ten to one on Knowſley.

Notwithſtanding theſe evidences of Knowſley's ſuperior worth, yet it is my wiſh that gentlemen ſhould be ſtill further ſatisfied by a perſonal view of him; it is alſo my deſire that thoſe who are inclined to ſpeak and act candidly, would viſit me in the Spring, and take a ride over the paſtures, that they may be ſatisfied that nothing here aſſerted is exaggerated.

WILLIAM LIGHTFOOT.

February 1, 1802.

N. B. I will not be anſwerable for involuntary eſcapes or accidents.

Twenty Dollars Reward

WILL be paid for delivering, or ſecuring in any jail ſo that I get him my Negro Man Slave named

ANTHONY.

He is about thirty years of age, five feet 7 or 8 inches, and had on when he went away a blue cloth coat, a ſwan's down waiſtcoat, and a pair of purple Ruſſia drill overalls. He has an old ſcar acroſs his noſe, and has loſt the end of one of his little fingers by a whitlow, which occaſions the nail to grow crooked over it. I ſuſpect that he will go towards Richmond or Frederickſburg, and will probably endeavor to make his eſcape by water. All perſons are cautioned againſt employing, harbouring or carrying him out of the ſtate, as the law will be rigidly enforced againſt any perſon who may do either.

HARDIN BURNLEY.

Hanover, January 27, 1802. 1m.

NOTICE.

ANY perſon travelling to the Weſtern Country, who would prefer having money at Pittſburg, to carrying it from hence, can be accommodated with a draft for any ſum not exceeding two hundred dollars.—Enquire at the Poſt-Office.

Richmond, January 29, 1803.